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been granted the right to ship men in colonial waters, as such action would be inexcusable.

A St. John's, N. F., dispatch to the Boston Journal yesterday says:

"It was reported today that the ministry, following the recent example of the national cabinet, intended to resign as a protest against the temporary arrangement of Great Britain and the United States by the provisions of which American herring fishermen secure privileges contrary to the laws of Newfoundland.

"Though the report lacks definite confirmation, both the ministers and assemblymen are known to be bitterly discussing the most effectual method of expressing the sentiment of hostility toward the agreement. It is declared here that the imperial government championed the colony's cause throughout the correspondence leading up to the *modus vivendi*, but abandoned its position when it came to giving practical effect to the colony's contentions."

The Boston Journal says, editorially, today:

"It is really a remarkable victory that our state department has won in its securing of a *modus vivendi* with the British government relative to the Newfoundland fisheries. It is now sincerely to be hoped that the Yankee fishermen will perform their part in carrying out the arrangement that has been made for them by Washington and London.

"This plan is wholly a *modus vivendi*, as has been stated, and it is to continue only during the present fishing season. After that, a new treaty, covering all disputed points, will undoubtedly be negotiated, and much depends upon the behavior of American fishermen in the matter of obtaining still more privileges under the new instrument.

"If our Gloucester men and others are 'pasty' in the matter; are pugnacious and disinclined to follow even moderate restraint—which we do not think they will be—it might seriously jeopardize their interests when the diplomats get together again next year. Here's to a prosperous and wholly peaceful season off the Newfoundland fishing banks."

The Bay of Islands, N. F., Western Star, the champion of the rights of the Newfoundland fishermen, in its issue printed last Wednesday, before the *modus vivendi* was announced, states that it intends to take up in a series of editorial articles the matter of Sir Robert Bond and his attitude on the herring question and to keep at it until the object of the fishermen—the chance to make a living by shipping on American herring catchers, is accomplished. To this end it asks the cooperation of the people in joining more strongly in the agitation. The first of the series of articles appeared in the Wednesday issue and is headed, "The Premier," the following paragraphs being extracts from it:

The local fishermen, numbering about 800, who in the past obtained employment on the American vessels, are this year in doubt as to their ability to provide for themselves and families on account of the passing of an act in the last general assembly, the provisions of which are manifestly intended to prohibit American vessels from procuring Newfoundland fishermen for their crews. The passing of this act will affect about 3000 Newfoundlanders directly, and as many more in an indirect way to a greater or lesser extent.

"The enactment of the Act above referred to is only another deplorable exemplification of Sir Robert Bond's reckless disregard for the welfare of the inhabitants of the Colony which he so faultily represents; his permitting the spirit of retaliation, which prompted the passage of the Act, to over-ride his consideration of the fishermen and their families, who must necessarily suffer many privations as a consequence, is thoroughly demonstrative of the abject selfishness in his make-up. To satisfy his personal feelings, he has taken the bread out of the mouths of an ample percentage of his own people,—they

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who have been largely instrumental in placing him where he is, and whom he has promised, on oath, to protect.

"A few short years ago, when our fishermen were allowed to serve on foreign vessels, over one hundred thousand dollars was distributed among them as a result of their labor; last year the amount dwindled to one-half that figure, with the prospect of this year's decline being proportionately greater, owing to stupid management of our affairs, and mad legislation."

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Home from Weakfishing.

The gasoline auxiliary sch. Alert returned yesterday from a weakfishing trip to the southward and will now fit for a Newfoundland salt herring trip.

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Caught Forty-eight Sharks.

Sch. Fannie E. Prescott of Boston, which was at Liverpool, N. S., last Thursday, reports catching 48 sharks while fishing off there during the week.

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DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Juniata, via Boston, 40,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Mary A. Gleason, via Boston, 20,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Lafayette, via Boston.

Sloop Eva Avina, shore.

Sch. Hattie F. Knowlton, shore.

Sch. James A. Garfield, shore.

Sch. Sylph, shore.

Sch. Annie and Jennie, shore.

Sch. Louisa Polleys, via Boston.

Sch. Lucy E., shore.

Sch. Julietta, shore.

Sch. Venus, shore.

Sch. Bertha M. Bailey, shore.

Sch. Mabel Leavitt, shore.

Sch. W. B. Keen, shore.

Today's Fish Market.

These prices are based on the last known sales.

Spilling prices of fresh fish; Large Eastern cod, \$1.75; medium do., \$1.25; large Western cod, \$2.12 1-2; medium do., \$1.37 1-2; haddock, \$1.00; cusk, \$1.65; hake, \$1.30; pollock, 65 cts.

Salt headline Georges codfish, \$5.00 per cwt. for large, \$3.50 for medium.

Salt Trawl Georges codfish, \$5.00 for large \$3.50 for medium.

Salt hake, \$1.50.

Salt haddock, \$1.75.

Salt cusk, \$2.25.

Salt "drift" cusk, \$2.00.

Salt pollock, \$1.50.

Salt trawl bank codfish, \$3.50 for large, \$2.62 1-2 for medium.

Large salt "drift" Georges codfish, \$4.25 medium do., \$3.25.

Bank halibut, 8 cts. per lb. for white and 6 1-2 cts. per lb. for gray.

Flitched halibut 7 1-2 cts. lb.

Large salt mackerel, \$31 per bbl.

Salt medium mackerel, \$28.00 per bbl.

Salt tinker mackerel, \$16.00 per bbl.

Fresh medium mackerel, 13 1-2 cts. each.

Fresh tinker mackerel, 8 cts. each.

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Large fresh mackerel, 20 cts. each.
Round pollock, 75 cts. per cwt.
Shore salt herring, \$2.80 per bbl. clear of the barrel.
Dressed shore pollock, 80 cts. per cwt.
Salt dory headline cod, \$3.90 per cwt. for large; \$2.90 for medlums.
Eastern "halibut" codfish, \$4.37 1-2 per cwt. for large and \$3.25 for small.
Fresh herring \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl.
Rimmed medium mackerel, \$30 per bbl.
Rimmed small mackerel, \$16.50 per bbl.

Boston.

Sch. Hope, 2000 haddock, 17,000 cod.
Sch. Oliver F. Kilham, 13,000 cod.
Sch. Gladys and Sabra, 19,000 cod.
Sch. Gehesta, 28,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 3000 hake.
Sch. Thomas Brundage, 20,000 cod.
Sch. Jessie Costa, 25,000 haddock, 19,000 cod, 20,000 hake.
Sch. Ida S. Brooks, 50,000 haddock, 25,000 cod.
Sch. Flora S. Nickerson, 30,000 haddock, 20,000 cod.
Sch. Teresa and Alice, 24,000 haddock, 4000 cod, 7000 hake.
Sch. Mina Swim, 23,000 cod.
Sch. Benj. F. Phillips, 55,000 haddock, 10,000 cod 3000 hake.
Sch. Pythian, 25,000 haddock, 25,000 cod.
Sch. Ramona, 23,000 cod.
Sch. M. Madeleine, 800 fresh mackerel.
Sch. Mary A. Whalen, 35,000 haddock, 6000 cod, 1000 hake.
Sch. Appomattox, 25,000 cod.
Sch. Freedom, 1400 fresh mackerel.
Sch. Viking, 2000 cod, 32,000 hake.
Sch. Mildred V. Nunan, 1500 cod, 40,000 hake.
Sch. Seafoam, 700 cod, 200 hake.
Haddock, \$2 to \$2.25 per cwt.; large cod, \$4.50; market cod, \$1.50 to \$1.75; hake, \$1.25 to \$2.25; pollock, \$1.75; fresh mackerel, 15 cts. for medium and 9 cts. for small.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Richard Wainwright was at Liverpool, N. S., on Friday.

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CAPT. COONEY SAFE.

Writes to His Parents of the Pensacola Hurricane.

His Vessel Driven in the Woods and Now Being Stripped.

A letter received by Capt. Frank Cooney of sch. Mary E. Cooney from his son, Capt. Frank Cooney of Pensacola, states that although the tropical hurricane which swept over that place week before last stranded his vessel, in company with many others, that he and his crew escaped all right and also that he knows of no fatalities among the men from this port who go fishing out there.

Capt. Cooney is skipper of sch. Caviare formerly of this port and part owner of the craft, which was accounted one of the best sea boats in her time. He writes that the tidal wave swept the Caviare up into the woods and left her there on her side. There is so little chance of ever floating her that the crew are now engaged in stripping her of sails, rigging and everything else of value. He also writes that but seven vessels are left of the whole Pensacola fleet.

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MODUS VIVENDI IS SIGNED.

Popular Anger Against It
Growing at St. John's.

ARCHBISHOP THERE PROTESTS.

London and Washington Shed
Additional Light on Subject.

Despatches and cablegrams from Washington, London and St. John's show that the recently enacted modus vivendi between this country and Great Britain regarding the herring fishery on the treaty coast of Newfoundland still continues to be a much discussed agreement.

At St. John's, as was expected, the Bond government and ministry and the big concerns and also the papers supporting the Bond governmental policy profess to be indignant. On the other hand, London cablegrams tell the story about as it is; that Great Britain tried to treat with Newfoundland on the matter, but finding her officials unwilling to do practically anything toward a temporary settlement, went ahead herself and came to an understanding with the United States. Washington despatches give some facts on the matter which make interesting reading at this time.

A cablegram from London says:

"Following the lead of the Newfoundland newspapers, whose opinions on the modus vivendi have been cabled here, some of the evening papers here today denounce the agreement as a 'one-sided bargain' between the United States and Great Britain. The latter, however, it is pointed out here, made every effort to secure the colony's consent to an equitable arrangement. Great Britain was ready a fortnight ago to conclude the agreement as signed, believing it to be the fairest, but wanted until the last moment for Newfoundland to accept the settlement, which was considered necessary in order to prevent trouble on the fishing grounds.

"As to the threat of the Newfoundland papers that the colony will carry out the provisions of the foreign fishing act of 1905, it is pointed out that the agreement stipulates that the act shall not be enforced this season, and it is not believed that the bait act can interfere with the fishing.

"When Newfoundland objected to purse seining the United States proposed as an alternative to allow American boats to take on crews within the three-mile limit, but again Newfoundland objected and Great Britain finding it impossible to satisfy the demands of Newfoundland, agreed to the modus vivendi as now signed."

Washington dispatches on the matter are as follows:

"The news that the modus vivendi relating to the Newfoundland fisheries had been signed was conveyed to Secretary Root in a cablegram from Ambassador Reid today.

"No information has been received at the state department concerning the proposed resignation of the officials of the Newfoundland government on account of the new agreement. Some facts in relation to the Newfoundland government and the fisheries were stated, in which it appears that the British government has been embarrassed during the negotiations on account of the demands of Newfoundland. The Newfoundland govern-

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ment is under the control of the merchant fishermen of the island, those who buy, cure and sell the fishing products. They oppose any American fishing rights including those guaranteed by the treaty of 1818 and are dissatisfied with arrangements that the British government makes to carry out the terms of that treaty.

"The real fishermen of the island are not in harmony with the restrictions of the Newfoundland government, such as denying the privilege of selling bait and of allowing the fishermen to take employment of the American fishing vessels. The fishermen themselves desire these privileges, but it interferes with the plans of the merchant fishermen.

"The Newfoundland government has no responsibility in the way of carrying out obligations. That devolves upon the British government. Great Britain, it is asserted, would not coerce any of her colonies to remain under the British flag if they were determined to withdraw, but at the same time desires to keep all the colonies and to keep them on terms of amity with their neighbors. The whole course of Great Britain in this matter is commended by the American authorities as being fair and reasonable, but all negotiations have been hampered by the Newfoundland government.

"The state department is keeping fully informed of the sentiment in Newfoundland with reference to the modus vivendi. It has learned that the British foreign office is considerably embarrassed by the opposition of the Newfoundland merchants, who are very influential in the administration of the local government.

"While the negotiations for a new treaty, covering the same questions as are involved in the modus are being conducted very tactfully in London, it is quite possible, because of the opposition of the merchants, that the present Newfoundland government may be overthrown for one more in sympathy with the masses of the people.

"It has been authoritatively represented to the state department that the natives generally want to sell bait to the American fishing vessels, and that they welcome an opportunity to work for the Yankees. The masters pay them in cash, which constitutes about the only money some of these Newfoundlanders see during the year. When they work on the Newfoundland vessels they are paid in orders on the local stores.

"The state department counts on this attitude of the natives to help in the framing of the treaty."

A despatch from St. John's on the matter says:

"Popular anger against the modus vivendi arranged by the United States and British governments relating to the Newfoundland herring fishery is growing. There is a general feeling that the compromise was a back-down on the part of the British ministry.

"Archbishop Mowley, the Roman Catholic primate, speaking yesterday at a parochial festival, declared the modus vivendi a shameful betrayal of the colony's interests and advocated agitation against it. He urged an immediate calling of the legislature, spirited protests to the throne, the dispatch of delegates to England and to Canada and an appeal to all autonomous British colonies to join in resisting what he termed an unbridled invasion of colonial rights. Attorney General Morris, speaking at the same function, said the colonial government was unaware of the terms of the modus vivendi, but it had done everything within its power to protect the colony.

"Today, the Telegram, the premier's organ, ascribes the modus vivendi to the craven policy of 'timid' Downing street bureaucrats and expresses the hope that the Newfoundland government will show the same resentment and spirit of determination and teach little Englanders like Lord Elgin and Winston Churchill the same lesson that the colonists of Natal taught them when they tried to ride roughshod over the colony a few months ago.

"The Herald prints a letter of Congress-

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man A. P. Gardner, who represented the American fishing interests at Washington, published last July, wherein Mr. Gardner is quoted as admitting that American vessels have no right to ship Newfoundlanders in their crews. The paper then observes that in view of this letter, the British government's action in granting such a concession is incomprehensible."

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Bank Cod Sale.

The fare of sch. Raymah sold to George Perkins & Son for \$4 per hundred weight for large and \$3 for medium. The dory handline fish of the same vessel brought 25 cents advance all around over these prices, going to the same firm.

Good Stocks.

Sch. Lizzie M. Stanley, Capt. Joshua W. Stanley stocked \$2500 as the result of her recent big shack trip.

Sch. Lucania, Capt. Martin L. Welch, stocked \$2300 as the result of her recent shack trip, the crew sharing \$53.25 clear.

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HERRING PURSE SEINERS.

Newfoundland Now Actually Believes They Are There To Fish.

The St. John's N. F. Herald of last Tuesday says:

"The American fishing fleet are now in the waters of our coast, a gentleman in the city receiving information yesterday that schs. Annie M. Parker and Norma, of Gloucester, had reached Port Saunders. They were provided with purse seines and had almost entire Newfoundland crews, who proposed using these seines all along the coast, although some of the residents were alarmed and threatened all manner of things if this was done."

As a matter of fact, both vessels shipped their whole crews at home here, every man being an inhabitant of the United States, so the claim that they have almost entire Newfoundland crews is entirely unfounded and unwarranted.

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QUICK WORK.

Two Skippers Lose No Time in Getting After Elusive Mackerel.

Capt. Benjamin Spurling was here from Boothbay Harbor, Me., recently. He reports that mackerel had been schooling off Monhegan and also off Mount Desert Rock, Me. Capt. John S. Seavey, with others, had been out in the steamer Hurricane and made a haul off the former place and Capt. Seavey had now gone out again in the same craft.

The gasoline auxiliary sch. Alert which arrived home from a southern weakfishing trip on Saturday afternoon, sailed on a mackerel fishing trip to the Maine coast Monday afternoon. The craft came home from the south to fit out for a salt herring voyage to Newfoundland, but when Capt. Vautier heard of the hauls of mackerel that had been made off Monhegan and Mount Desert Rock he decided to take a short trip down that way. The vessel was therefore quickly fitted out and lost no time in getting away.

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THE DORY-BELL is lowered over the side of a dory and is rung by the motion of the boat. The fishing schooner is equipped with apparatus to receive sub-marine signals. The dory-bell can be heard from two to five miles; the schooner can get direction accurately and pick up the dory without delay.

The suffering and loss of life due to to dories getting lost in fog is now needless.

Besides, fishing vessels equipped to receive sub-marine signals operated by the United States and Canadian governments avoid delays and danger when making ports in fog and storm.

The price paid for safety is small.

For rates and full information apply to

**SUBMARINE SIGNAL COMPANY,
BOSTON, MASS.**

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BAIT SCARCE.

Four Gloucester Bankers Were at North Sydney Saturday.

The Sydney, C. B., Post of Saturday says:

"Four American fishing vessels arrived in port today from the Grand Banks. Each have the same story, " plenty of fish, but no bait," and as a result the vessels are poorly fished. The first to arrive was sch. *Blanche*, followed by sch. *W. E. Morrissey*, Capt. S. Forbes, sch. *Athlete*, Capt. Spinney, and S. P. Willard, Capt. Lou Wharton.

"In addition to these two French vessels arrived today from the banks. sch. *J. L. C.*, Capt. Burgeois, with 300 quintals, and sch. *Michael Etienne*, Capt. Archer, with 100 quintals. These two skippers also report fishing good, but owing to there being no bait the prospects of making a good trip are slim. All the schooners will take ice and supplies here."

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BIG POLLOCK FLEET.

But Thus Far Fish Are Found To Be Scarce.

There is now quite a big fleet engaged in the shore pollock fishery but as yet they have been finding fish very scarce. Last year up to this time the pollock fleet had landed several millions of pounds of these fish but the whole catch of the fleet this fall will not exceed 300,000 pounds. It is a big falling off, but the men are in hopes of striking the fish soon and when they do they will hustle to make up for lost time.

Struck Herring.

Some of the traps and boats up to the westward struck herring Sunday night and Monday morning. The boat from Tarr's trap came down loaded. The other boats also came down from up shore, each with full loads, also a launch and a big seineboat, full of herring.

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FISH TREATY SIGNED.

Great Britain's Course Commended by United States.

NEWFOUNDLAND IS GROWLING.

Ministry Said to Plan Resignation as a Protest.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The news that the *modus vivendi* had finally been signed was conveyed to Secretary Root in a cablegram from Ambassador Reid announcing that the British government had accepted the terms of the *modus vivendi* relating to the Newfoundland fisheries.

Some facts in relation to the Newfoundland government and the fisheries were stated in which it appears that the British government has been very much embarrassed during the negotiations on account of the demands of Newfoundland. The Newfoundland government is under the control of the merchant fishermen of the island, those who buy, cure and sell the fishing products. They oppose any American fishing rights, including those guaranteed by the treaty of 1818, and are dissatisfied with arrangements that the British government makes to carry out the terms of that treaty.

The real fishermen of the island are not in harmony with the restrictions of the Newfoundland government, such as denying the privilege of selling bait and of allowing fishermen to take employment of the American fishing vessels. The fishermen themselves desire these privileges, but it interferes with the plans of the merchant fishermen.

The Newfoundland government has no real responsibility in the way of carrying out obligations. That devolves upon the British government. Great Britain, it is asserted, would not coerce any of her colonies to remain under the British flag if they were determined to withdraw, but at the same time desires to keep all the colonies and to keep them on terms of amity with their neighbors.

The whole course of Great Britain in this matter is commended by the American authorities as being fair and reasonable, but all negotiations have been hampered by the Newfoundland government.

DENOUNCED IN LONDON.

London, Oct. 9.—Following the lead of the Newfoundland newspapers whose opinions on the *modus vivendi* have been cabled here, some of the papers here denounce the agreement as a "one-sided bargain" between the United States and Great Britain. The latter, however, it is pointed out here, made every effort to secure the colony's consent to an equitable arrangement. Great Britain was ready a fortnight ago to conclude the agreement as signed, believing it to be the fairest, but waited until the last moment for Newfoundland to accept the settlement, which was considered necessary in order to prevent trouble on the fishing grounds.

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When Newfoundland objected to pursue sealing the United States proposed as an alternative to allow American boats to take on crews within the three-mile limit, but again Newfoundland objected, and Great Britain, finding it impossible to satisfy the demands of Newfoundland, agreed to the *modus vivendi* as now signed.

PROTEST AGAINST TREATY.

St. Johns, Oct. 9.—It is reported that the ministry intends to resign as a protest against the temporary arrangement of Great Britain and the United States by the provisions of which American herring fishermen secure privileges contrary to the laws of Newfoundland. Both the ministers and assemblymen are bitterly discussing the most effective method of expressing the sentiment of hostility toward the agreement. It is declared here that the imperial government championed the colony's cause throughout the correspondence leading up to the *modus vivendi*, but abandoned its position when it came to giving practical effect to the colony's contentions.

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DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

- Sch. *Romance*, Brown's Bank, 130,000 lbs fresh fish, 5000 lbs. halibut.
- Sch. *Kineo*, Georges, 18,000 lbs. salt fish, 11,000 lbs. fresh fish, 10,000 lbs. halibut.
- Sch. *F. W. Homans*, North Bay, 60 bbls. salt mackerel.
- Sch. *Effie M. Prior*, Le Have Bank, 160,000 lbs. fresh fish, 1500 lbs. halibut.
- Sch. *Valkyria*, Banks 225,000 lbs. salt cod.
- Sch. *Ida S. Brooks*, via Boston, 40,000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Sch. *Patriot*, pollocking.
- Sch. *Sheffeyld*, pollocking.
- Sch. *Mabel Bryson*, pollocking.
- Sch. *Barganza*, pollocking.
- Sch. *Stranger*, shore.
- Sch. *Flora J. Sears*, shore.
- Sch. *Minerva*, shore.
- Boats and traps, 300 bbls. fresh herring.

Today's Fish Market.

These prices are based on the last known sales.

Spilting prices of fresh fish; Large Eastern cod, \$1.75; medium do., \$1.25; large Western cod, \$2.62 1-2; medium do., \$1.37 1-2; haddock, \$1.00; cusk, \$1.65; hake, \$1.30; pollock, 65 cts.

Salt headline Georges codfish, \$5.00 per cwt. for large, \$3.50 for medium.

Salt Trawl Georges codfish, \$5.00 for large \$3.50 for medium.

Salt hake, \$1.50.

Salt haddock, \$1.75.

Salt cusk, \$2.25.

Salt "drift" cusk, \$2.00.

Salt pollock, \$1.50.

Salt trawl bank codfish, \$3.50 for large, \$2.62 1-2 for medium.

Large salt "drift" Georges codfish, \$4.25 medium do., \$3.25.

Bank halibut, 8 cts. per lb. for white and 6 1-2 cts. per lb. for gray.

Flitch halibut 7 1-2 cts. lb.

Large salt mackerel, \$31 per bbl.

Salt medium mackerel, \$28.00 per bbl.

Salt tinker mackerel, \$16.00 per bbl.

Fresh medium mackerel, 13 1-2 cts. each.

Fresh tinker mackerel, 8 cts. each.

Large fresh mackerel, 20 cts. each.

Round pollock, 75 cts. per cwt.

Shore salt herring, \$2.80 per bbl. clear of the barrel.

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Dressed shore pollock, 80 cts. per cwt.
Salt dory headline cod, \$3.90 per cwt. for large; \$2.90 for mediums.
Eastern "hallbut" codfish, \$4.37 1-2 per cwt. for large and \$3.25 for small.
Fresh herring \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl.
Rimmed medium mackerel, \$30 per bbl.
Rimmed small mackerel, \$16.50 per bbl.

Boston.

Sch. Shepherd King, 13,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 10,000 hake.
Sch. Eva Avina, 500 cod, 1000 pollock.
Sch. James and Esther, 20,000 cod.
Sch. Julietta, 2000 pollock.
Sch. Philip P. Manta, 7000 haddock, 9000 cod, 2000 hake.
Sch. Harmony, 40,000 haddock, 7000 cod, 7000 hake.
Sch. Jubilee, 2000 haddock, 20,000 cod.
Sch. Walter P. Goulart, 50,000 haddock, 20,000 cod.
Sch. Esther Gray, 600 haddock, 1200 cod, 1 swordfish, 2500 pollock.
Sch. Selma, 40,000 haddock, 25,000 cod, 2000 hake.
Steamer Spray, 45,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 1500 hake.
Sch. Lucy E., 6000 pollock.
Sch. Annie and Jennie, 5000 pollock.
Sch. Boyd and Leeds, 1500 haddock, 17,000 cod, 2000 pollock.
Sch. Olympia, 2000 haddock, 17,000 cod.
Sch. Mary E. Silveria, 45,000 haddock, 10,000 cod.
Sch. E. C. Hussey, 14,000 cod.
Sch. Terra Nova, 55,000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 7000 hake.
Haddock, \$2.25 to 4\$ per cwt.; large cod, \$4 to \$5; market cod, \$1.50 to \$2; hake, \$1.50 to \$3; pollock, \$2.50; swordfish, 18 cts. per lb.

Mackerel Notes.

The dullness in cod and haddock fishing has given the Canso, N. S., fishermen time to prepare for mackerel fishing, which begins about the middle of October. The present indications are that a larger number will be engaged in this net fishing than for many years.

Steamer Halifax, which arrived at Boston yesterday from Halifax, brought 114 barrels of fresh mackerel, which found a ready sale.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

The following vessels have thus far sailed for the treaty coast of Newfoundland for cargoes of salt herring:

Schs. Edna Wallace Hopper, which was lost, Annie M. Parker, Norma, Saladin, Arcadia, Arabia, Veda M. McKown, Constellation, Ingomar, Lewis H. Giles, Smuggler, Maxine Elliott, Vigilant and Dauntless.

Capt. Dominick Arsenault is fitting sch. Dora A. Lawson for a Newfoundland salt herring trip.

Capt. Owen Whitten has gone in sch. Smuggler.

Capt. C. Wesley Farmer is fitting sch. Patricia for a Newfoundland salt herring trip.

Sch. Oregon is fitting for a Newfoundland salt herring trip under command of Capt. Albert Flygore.

Schs. Judique and Senator Gardner are also fitting for Newfoundland salt herring trips.

British sch. Princess, bound here, was at Portland Saturday night for harbor.

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Halibut Sales.

The fare of sch. Kineo sold to the American Halibut Co. at 10 1-2 cents per pound for white and 7 1-2 cents for gray.

The fares of schs. Romance and Effie M. Prior sold to the New England Fish Co. at 11 cents per pound for white and 8 1-2 cents for gray.

TWO RARE FISH.

Caught in Otter Trawl of the Steamer Spray.

Two fish that were as great a curiosity to the fishermen who saw them as to landsmen, were brought in yesterday morning to wharf, Boston, by the steam otter trawling steamer Spray. There was much speculation as to the name of the species to which the curious fish belonged, but none of those who saw them could give their names.

None of the old fishermen, some of whom had been fishing 30 years in the waters where the strange fish were caught, could recall having seen one of them before. Capt. Houle, who has charge of the trawls on the Spray, and has fished all along the European coast of the Atlantic, was the only one at the wharf who claimed to have seen similar fish. He said it was not an uncommon thing for the vessels trawling in Spanish and French waters to find them among the fish brought up in very deep water, and that among the English fishermen they were known as "fire flies."

The fish, he said, do not go in schools like other fish, but swim in pairs like the two brought in this morning. The "fireflies," spread out, have somewhat the appearance of a gray halibut on the back, but are perfectly round except at the tail. There is no indication of head except that the eyes are set on the end opposite to the tail. The mouth is underneath, several inches from the front of the body, and is only a slit about two inches long.

The tail is as remarkable as the body. Where it joins the latter it is about eight inches across and two inches thick, and tapers off toward the fin at the end. The latter stands out in opposite direction from the tail and in general appearance resembles the tail fin of a shark. The body is seemingly filled with a sort of jelly, like the body of a skate, but the tail, like that of the skate, is solid, and is said to be edible.

Besides the two "fire flies," the Spray had a blue back shark nine feet long from the tip of the snout to the tip of the tail. The fish has a ferocious look, and showed its mean disposition when taken from the trawl, snapping its ugly looking jaws and striking out with its tail viciously.

After it had been pounded in the head and stunned so that the men could rip it open, they took from its stomach 10 large haddock, several bluefish and bream and some smaller fish, which would weigh, according to the estimate of the fishermen, about 50 or 60 pounds in all. The shark and "fire flies" will be given away for exhibition purposes.

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What Will They Charge Next?

The St. John's, N. F., Herald of October 1, says:

"They have some naturalized American citizens in Bay of Islands, encouraging people to acts of lawlessness, by advising them to set the government at defiance when American vessels arrive in violating the rules and regulations of the herring fishery. The proper place for such characters is behind the bars."

If there is anything else that can be charged against us by certain ones in Newfoundland, let it come now and have it over with at once. It is certainly reaching a childish stage now.

AS VIEWED IN LONDON.

London, Oct. 10.—The publication of the text of the Newfoundland modus vivendi evokes strong editorial articles. The opposition newspapers condemn the government for overriding the wishes of the colony in order to conciliate the United States, and declare that the terms of the arrangement fully justify the intense indignation which is expressed throughout Newfoundland.

The Graphic describes the modus vivendi as a complete surrender to America and declares that to call such an agreement a "modus vivendi" is to abuse the term.

The Standard and The Morning Post also condemn the government for not consulting Newfoundland before concluding such a one-sided agreement and The Morning Post is of the opinion that this should convince Newfoundland that the time has arrived to federate with Canada.

October 10"

BANKER IN TROUBLE.

Alleged To Have Sold Bait to Another Vessel.

North Sidney Officials Wire Ottawa About Sch. S. P. Willard.

A despatch from North Sydney, C.B., says:

"The customs officials here have communicated with the authorities at Ottawa regarding the infringement of the customs laws by Capt. Wharton of the Gloucester schooner S. P. Willard.

"It is alleged that Capt. Wharton sold bait to a brother captain, an act prohibited by the laws."

Sch. S. P. Willard is one of the salt cod-fishing fleet hailing from this port, and is commanded by Capt. Louis Wharton and owned by Oakes & Foster.

October 10"

Fine Fares.

Sch. Romance, Capt. William Corkum, which arrived yesterday had one of the finest shack trips of the season, 130,000 pounds of fresh fish and 5000 pounds of halibut. Capt. Corkum and his men stand to make a big stock and share.

Sch. Effie M. Prior, Capt. Elroy Prior, arrived yesterday, with one of her usual big fares, 160,000 pounds of fresh fish and 1500 pounds of halibut.

Sch. James W. Parker, Capt. Christopher Gibbs, is in this morning with a fine fare, 125,000 pounds of fresh fish.